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[31-2]

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KUI YICK & Co.,

73, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [726]

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HONGKONG.

[381]

CHILDREN OF FAR OATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

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Watts, Ltd., Messrs. Bowers & Co., or

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"Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

LIQUIDATING GERMAN FIRMS  
AT HONGKONG.

REPORT BY THE U.S.  
CONSUL-GENERAL.

The U.S. Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Hongkong, writing on April 20th, states that the liquidation of the affairs of the German firms and of the more important individual German business men at Hongkong following the expulsion of all German residents and the prohibition of further dealing with such firms and individuals in the colony, under the Act of the British Government in regard to trading with the enemy, has proceeded in general with less friction and trouble than was at first anticipated, although it seems probable at this writing that the dislocation of trade and the losses to which many interests besides the German firms and individuals concerned will be fully as great as was expected. Twenty-nine firms were placed in the control of official liquidators of British nationality appointed by the colonial government, in addition to the affairs of several of the large German capitalists, whose personal businesses also were forced into liquidation under the law.

The amount of capital involved in the winding up of the business of these firms is difficult to ascertain, since most of the concerns are either the patent houses or branch houses of a system of business houses in some cases extending all over the world, and the exact portion of the total capital of each concern devoted to the business of the Hongkong house cannot definitely be known where, indeed, the actual capital of such concerns, many of which are partnerships, can be known at all.

BIG GERMAN SHARE OF TRADE.—BUSINESS  
DISLOCATION.

There is also considerable dispute as to the actual proportion of the business of Hongkong and South China held by these firms. Leading German business men themselves claimed nearly 70 per cent. of the whole, and others have placed the proportion even higher. Government interests in Hongkong, however, deny that the proportion was so large, though all admit that it was astonishingly large.

That the forced liquidation of all these vast interests should dislocate trade generally, even where trade could be carried on normally otherwise, was a matter of course. In some lines of trade, particularly in some lines of export trade, German interests had almost a monopoly of the business. In others German experts, employed either by German firms or by firms of other nationality, had peculiar knowledge of the market for its conduct in all lines. Had business in these several lines been normal, or possibly normal other than because of interference in Hongkong, there would have been great embarrassment to many interests both here and abroad. As a matter of fact, however, business has been so poor in most such trade that there has been a lack of embarrassment because of a lack of occasion showing it. Nevertheless American firms importing goods from Hongkong have in a number of instances been seriously embarrassed because of their inability to secure their usual varieties and grades of goods suitable for their particular trade and which they had been accustomed to buy off or through German firms, their connections often running back as high as 20 and even 30 years.

SOLVENCY OF FIRMS.—LIQUIDATION OF STOCKS.

The actual liquidation of German affairs has been more or less smooth. Most of the German firms were solvent, but not all of them were. There has arisen some question as to exactly where the line between solvency and insolvency can be drawn in view of the fact that a very large portion of the business of various of the German houses has been done on overdrafts. The actual winding up of business of these firms can be arrived at in very few cases because of the inability of the liquidators to sell stocks on hand. It is a policy of the colonial government announced in the original instructions to liquidators that stocks shall not be sacrificed, and this policy has been followed not only as a matter of protecting the rights and interests of German owners and their brokers, but also with a view of protecting British and other firms from the result of dumping goods upon the market.

Chinese consumers and the market in Hongkong generally, however, cannot absorb these stocks in normal volume, not to mention in extraordinary volume so as to dispose of large stocks in a short time. For such reasons liquidation in most cases will be carried on indefinitely. The business of a few of the concerns has been practically closed. Others have continuing contracts which of themselves will drag out the liquidation for many months and in several cases at least for several years. Several of the important retail businesses of German firms have been acquired by British interests and have been reopened as British concerns. Such sales have usually been made with the consent of the German owners to whom even inadequate prices represented at least so much saved from a wreck.

CANTON ATTRACTING BUSINESS HOUSES.

It is useless, of course, to speculate as to which German houses will reopen their businesses after the war, but it may be well to note that there is a strong disposition among the firms in the East formerly counting Hongkong as their headquarters to develop their Canton houses in the future at the expense of the Hongkong houses; that is, to make the Canton house the parent or principal house, and the Hongkong house the branch or subsidiary concern. This disposition may disappear after the war, but it is unquestionably strong at present.

Quite a considerable number of American concerns have commenced the establishment of new agencies or branch houses. In most instances new agencies have been formed in connection with former employees of German firms or with employees or representatives of British firms acting as liquidators. In several instances agency contracts with British or neutral houses in other portions of the Far East, as, for example, in Shanghai or in Japan, have been extended to include the branches of such houses here, thus supplanting the local agency formerly held by a German house.

In a general way, therefore, much of the entire business of South China is in process of readjustment to new conditions, which not only relate to the present war, but will operate indefinitely in the future. As these new arrangements are made it is anticipated that trade, both import and export, will more nearly approach its normal volume. The situation is not without occasion for care and anxiety by American exporters, but on the whole it is much more encouraging than it was three months ago.

CHINESE COMMISSIONERS ON  
TOUR IN AMERICA.

We take the following from a San Francisco paper of July 1st:—

After travelling 10,740 miles and visiting 27 of the larger cities in the United States, the Chinese Commercial Commissioners who arrived here early last May, returned to this city after their long journey yesterday. With C. B. Vandall of Seattle, who took charge of the tour of the Chinese for the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, the commissioners took quarters at the St. Francis. According to Vandall, the visiting Oriental business men received an ovation in every city visited and not an incident happened to mar the trip.

The commissioners inspected 187 industrial plants ranging from a barrel stove factory in Memphis, Tenn., to a Niagara Falls power plant that developed 20,000 horse-power, said Vandall, and the more they saw, the more positive they grew in the belief that added steamship lines and increased banking facilities are necessary for the proper promotion of commerce between the United States and China.

WILL INVITE CAPITAL.

They intend inviting American capital to unite with their own in the establishment of a banking system that they figure will materially aid in the promotion of trade.

Vandall said that San Francisco, New York and Seattle turned out the largest delegations of business men to meet the Chinese at the formal dinners, although in every city, he said, attendance at the various functions was representative of American business life. At a New York luncheon held at the Waldorf, representing the J. B. Morgan banking interests, and Charles M. Schwab were among the guests.

At Washington, D.C., the commissioners were received at the White House by President Wilson and were the guests of former Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of the Department of Commerce William C. Gaudin. President Wilson turned over his yacht, the *Mayflower*, for a cruise on the Potomac to Mount Vernon.

CHINA PREFERS UNITED STATES.

In every city visited, Vandall declared, the speakers among the commissioners emphasized the fact that sentimentally and commercially, China preferred to do business with the United States. They laid particular stress on their desire that the open door policy be continued as inaugurated by John Hay.

All of the commissioners returned to San Francisco with the exception of S. C. Thomas Sze and Hsueh-Yu Liang, who were called to New York on business. They will come to San Francisco in time to sail with eight other commissioners on the *Siberia* next week. The others will remain here until the sailing of the *Manchuria* July 30th.

Individually, the Chinese expressed themselves as delighted with their tour and promise quick results in the way of stimulated trade upon their return to China.

## THE PAPPENHEIM FICTION.

PERKINS, July 21st.

The reports of the escape of Captain von Pappenheim to Asia Minor and a description of the adventures and hardships through which he passed before he reached his destination form interesting reading, but yet prove that the Germans are not lacking in imagination as is generally supposed.

According to reports published in various papers in China letters have been received from him acquainting the people of China that he has joined his old regiment, which by the way is no where near the place where Pappenheim is supposed to be, and that he is wielding his strong right arm in the cause of Germany. Who is responsible for this report I do not know, but I am in a position to state that absolute confirmation has been received of his death in Mongolia. That the Germans should go to such trouble to prove that he was alive is significant of the manner in which they try to hide the truth. One has only to consider how long it would take to reach the place from where he is supposed to have written under the most advantageous conditions to realize that the whole thing was a hoax. Traveling by horse and cart over the route which Pappenheim is supposed to have gone is a very slow matter, as the writer knows by personal experience, besides which it was impossible for him to avoid touching at the various Chinese or Mongolian towns where his arrival would have been immediately reported. But as has been said before the proof of his death has been in the hands of certain people in Peking for some time past, and beyond expressing a certain amount of admiration for the imaginative qualities of mind possessed by those who maintain that he is yet alive it is unnecessary to go further into the matter. Pappenheim is dead, and that is at that.

—P. and T. Times.

## SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Mar-

ket Report says:—

There has been a very healthy tone in the market during the past week and a considerable business has been done at advancing prices. In some cases where goods are especially affected by the abnormal conditions prevailing in the dyeing industry at home, there have been some rather sensational advances in prices and sellers are practically able to name their own figures. There is no doubt that the own market will have to face a very much tighter market before the season is very much further advanced, as even if replacement were attempted now it would be practically impossible to land dyed goods here in any quantity before the coming spring owing to the delays in process and in shipment which are inevitable in the present circumstances. On the other hand, grey cloths which are procurable comparatively easily from home, are not quite so strong, but the demand from the interior is in sufficient volume to import a very firm tone to the market.

The Yangtze trade has fortunately not been affected this year by the disasters from summer floods which have become almost an annual occurrence, and reports from the river provinces, now that the water has already begun to subside, are encouraging. Clearances for all outlets continue good.

SUICIDE ON BOARD THE  
"YAWATA MARU."

Shortly before the arrival at Moji on Saturday, 17th ult., of the N.Y.K. steamer *Yawata-maru*, a second-class passenger was found dead in his cabin, apparently having committed suicide with a revolver. The deceased was Mr. S. Baliti (J.), a Spanish resident of Yokohama, who had been to Shanghai in connection with the death of his mother at that port. Nothing unusual in his behaviour was noticed during the voyage. On Saturday morning when it was necessary for the passengers to assemble for quarantine inspection the door of his cabin was forced, no response having been made to a steward's knocks, and the body was found with a wound in the forehead.

Two letters were found in the cabin, one addressed to a resident of Shanghai and the other to a Roman Catholic missionary at Moji with a request for burial at that port.

The remains were handed over to the Moji Municipal authorities and the Spanish Consul at Yokohama was communicated with.

SHIPMENTS OF JAPAN  
COPPER.

STATEMENT BY MESSRS. OTTO  
REIMERS.

We learn from the *Japan Gazette*, that Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co., Japan, has certified before Mr. G. H. Reidmore, the U.S. Consul-General in Yokohama, that the copper business transacted by his firm directly, or through others in Japan, since the outbreak of the war has not been done in the past, is not being done now, nor will be done in the future with Germany, or with Germany as ultimate destination. The firm is shipping to New York only, directly or indirectly, and the consignments are sold there through Mr. E. P. Earle, an American citizen, to American refining establishments.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PROMOTION.

The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of the following ex-member of the regular Police Force to the rank of Crown Sergeant for patrol and guard duties:—

Alexander K. Taylor.

GUARD DUTIES.

Chief Inspector Mason, Inspector D'Almeida and Crown-Sergeants Mow Fung and Sirdar Khan will provide men for Guard duty at the Central Police Station from their respective Companies as follows:—

Tuesday, August 3rd.

British ..... 1 Sergt. and 8 men.  
Chinese ..... 2 " " 12 "

Portuguese ..... 1 " " 12 "

O. C. Guard, Sergt.-Major Roylance.

Wednesday, August 4th.

British ..... 1 Sergt. and 8 men.  
Portuguese ..... 2 " " 12 "

Chinese ..... 1 " " 12 "

Indian ..... 1 " " 6 "

O. C. Guard, Inspector D'Almeida.

Thursday, August 5th.

British ..... 1 Sergt. and 8 men.  
Portuguese ..... 1 " " 12 "

Chinese ..... 2 " " 12 "

Indian ..... 1 " " 6 "

O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

Friday, August 6th.

British ..... 2 Sergt. and 7 men.  
Chinese ..... 1 " " 8 "

Portuguese ..... 1 " " 8 "

Indian ..... 1 " " 6 "

O. C. Guard, Sergt.-Major Roylance.

Men warned for Guard will parade at 9.45 p.m. sharp. Non-alcoholic drinks are permitted in the Quarters. The use of alcoholic drinks between 9.45 p.m. and 6.10 a.m. is forbidden.

Men are requested, if possible, to wear rubber-heeled boots.

The D.S.P. will be present at the Central Police Station during the continuance of these Guards.

The names of the men detailed must be sent by the Company Commander to the O. C. Guard at the Charge Room, each evening by 9 o'clock.

DISCIPLINE.

Police Reservists are reminded of the order that rifles must be carried at the slope, except in inclement weather.

F. C. JENKIN,  
D. S. P. (Reserve)

## MINERS' £30,000 WAR SCHEME.

The North miners propose, in combination with the Derbyshire miners, to provide a complete motor conveyer for war service at a cost of £20,000 and £10,000 a month working expenses.

The coal-owners in the two counties contemplate supplying similar equipment.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMREEN.

ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation.

Apply— T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD., Canton.

Canton, 28th July, 1915. [788]

TO LET.

HALF of FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE on PEAK. For two or three months.

Apply— "X." Office, Hongkong, 28th July, 1915. [794]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong Nei Chong Roads, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course.

For terms and particulars, apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 18th July, 1915. [767]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYBEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.

Apply to— SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [601]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to— AKERATON V. APCAR & Co., Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [728]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply— CLARK & Co., Opticians, Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDELL STREET, for Office or Dwelling.

Apply within.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hand Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next.

English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENTHEUS," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.

2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

HOUSES in OLIVETON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and East Office.

68, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."

31, WONG NEI-CHONG ROAD.

GODOWNS, New Park, Kennedy Town.











# THE WAR.

## BRILLIANT BAYONET ATTACKS BEFORE WARSAW.

RUSSIANS SEVERELY PUNISH ENEMY.

## SECOND PHASE OF ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

## AUSTRIANS COMMENCE EVACUATION OF TRIESTE.

WAR ANNIVERSARY SPEECHES AND GREETINGS.

## NEW GERMAN SUBMARINE WRECKED.

### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GREAT RUSSIAN BAYONET ATTACKS.

ENEMY AGAIN USE POISONOUS GASES.

PETROGRAD, August 2nd.  
A communiqué records fierce fighting along the whole front from Courland to south of the town of Cholm. The Russians inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, in many bayonet counter-attacks.

After a desperate two days' battle the Germans succeeded in crossing the river Courland near Bausk, south-west of Mitau, while further south on the Poniewoz roads, half-way between Mitau and Kovno, the Russians overthrew an advancing German column, took several hundred prisoners, and captured trenches full of enemy dead.

Furious attacks enabled the Germans to cross the Narwa to the north-east of Warsaw, but vigorous Russian bayonet counter-attacks drove them into the bed of the river. The enemy in this sector largely used asphyxiating gases, but made little progress thereby, and lost a thousand prisoners, besides a whole battery of guns.

There was also a fierce and fluctuating battle on Saturday to the south-east of Warsaw, while between Cholm and the Bug the Russians, after desperate fighting, retired under the pressure of a more numerous enemy.

### GERMAN REGIMENTS PASS CHOLM.

AMSTERDAM, August 2nd.

An Austrian communiqué dwells on strong Russian counter-attacks south-east of Warsaw, and says that while the Russians east of the Vistula and near Lublin are still resisting they have begun to retreat further east towards the Bug, and German Regiments have passed Cholm in pursuit.

### MACKENSEN REINFORCED FROM FRANCE.

ALLIES' OPPORTUNITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, August 2nd.

A semi-official message says that the despatch of large German reinforcements from France to the Russian front began in the fourth week of July, when General Mackensen's Army was seriously hustled and when the battle of the Narwa became protracted. Each Russian success compels the enemy to withdraw fresh forces from the West, and this fact created favourable conditions for active operations by our Allies.

### AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMAN AEROPLANE RAID.

PARIS, August 2nd.

German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs on the plateau of Malzeville, near Nancy, causing no damage.

### ANOTHER RAID ON FREIBURG.

PARIS, August 2nd.

A communiqué says that French aeroplanes again raided Freiburg-in-Breisgau.

### AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BATTLE FOR THE CARSO HILLS.

SECOND PHASE OPENS.

Rome, August 2nd.  
Battles of extreme violence are still raging. The Italians took the offensive in the Carnia region and inflicted extremely heavy losses on the enemy, capturing trenches and prisoners.

A communiqué announces the opening of the second phase of the battles for the Carso Hills, the Austrians successfully attacking the Italian second line of defence and capturing hundreds of prisoners, many machine-guns, rifles, and war materials.

### EVACUATION OF TRIESTE BEGUN.

LONDON, August 2nd.

People arriving at Montefiore state that the evacuation of Trieste has begun. The plant of the arsenal has been already sent to the interior of Austria.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH RETAKE TRENCHES NEAR HOOGE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that further fighting on the 30th after the first German attack (reported in the communiqué of the 30th, when the Germans pierced the British lines for a distance of 500 yards), resulted in the recapture of the portion of the lost trenches west of Hooze. Action on the 31st July was chiefly confined to artillery, but last evening we successfully repulsed two further infantry attacks. There was no infantry action on the 1st inst.

### GERMAN ATTACK IN ALSACE DEFEATED.

PARIS, August 1st.

The only feature of today's communiqué is a German attack in Alsace, which was defeated with very considerable losses.

### GERMAN TROOPS SURPRISED BY ARTILLERY.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The evening communiqué says:—There were artillery actions at various points, along the front. Several of our batteries surprised a German battalion, which was assembling in a village between the Meuse and the Moselle and subjected it to a devastating fire.

### LONG-RANGE GUN FIRES INTO COMPEIGNE.

PARIS, August 2nd.

No infantry engagement is recorded in last night's communiqué. A long-range gun fired nine shells into Compeigne, the only material damage done being by a fire which broke out but was quickly extinguished. Elsewhere there were violent cannonades.

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### NEW GERMAN SUBMARINE WRECKED.

COPENHAGEN, August 2nd.

A new German submarine while on her trial trip from Kiel was wrecked on July 24th and twelve of her crew were drowned.

### THE SINKING OF THE "IBERIAN."

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 2nd.

It is officially stated that the casualties of the Iberian, sunk by a German submarine, include two Americans killed and one injured.

### BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The British steamer Fulgence has been sunk. The crew were saved.

### GERMAN CRUISER LAUNCHED.

AMSTERDAM, August 2nd.

A large cruiser has been launched at Wilhelmshaven and named Hindenburg by order of the Kaiser.

### A YEAR OF NAVAL WARFARE.

COUNT REVENTLOW'S BOAST AND MR. BALFOUR'S REJOINER.

LONDON, August 1st.

The London correspondent of the New York World submitted to Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, an article written by Count Reventlow, entitled "A Year of Naval Warfare." Mr. Balfour, in the course of a stinging reply, says the entire world has long made up its mind as to who is the aggressor in this war. It is not worth the while of Count Reventlow to charge Great Britain with that. Count Reventlow, emphasises in his article that Great Britain had failed to induce the German Fleet to come out and fight, but surely this German "triumph" could have been accomplished by the least efficient fleet in the world and by the most incapable commander. The truth, said Mr. Balfour, is that the German Fleet has up to the present done nothing. Even the German policy of attrition had completely failed. The German stories of the loss of British warships are untrue. No British ship had been either sunk or severely damaged except in the sea fight off Chili. We had not lost a cockle-boat in a North Sea battle, but German fiction was better than their pride and satisfaction at the bombardment of undefended towns. The Yorkshire coast exploit was inglorious and immoral.

Anyone reading Count Reventlow's article would think that submarines were a German invention, but the facts were no more hid from Washington and London than from Berlin and Vienna. What was new was the German use of submarines—their methods against defenceless merchantmen and trawlers. This was purely German, but their murderous methods did not affect in the slightest degree the economic life of Great Britain. Meanwhile the British Navy had driven the enemy's commerce from the seas, guarded the Allied commerce, prevented any invasion of Great Britain, allowed the movement of unparalleled numbers of British troops over the oceans, and prevented Germany from helping her Colonies, which had been wrested from her. The British Empire can only hope for a second year as successful as the first. There will assuredly be no relaxation of her efforts.

### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMAN HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

ROUBAIX FINED 150,000 FRANCS.

LONDON, August 1st.

Another example of German high-handedness is contained in a French communiqué, announcing that the Germans have arrested 130 of the principal inhabitants of Roubaix on the ground that the town refused to pay an indemnity of 150,000 francs for the bombardment of Alexandrette, Asia Minor, by the French Fleet, and likewise refused the manufacturer's permission to open their factories to work for the German Army. The French Government threatens reprisals.

### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

BRITAIN'S DUTY "TO CONTINUE TO THE END."

LONDON, August 1st.

To-day is the anniversary of the outbreak of the war. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Viscount Bryce, and others sent messages to America, in which they affirm that Great Britain's duty is to continue to the end—it is not a question of hopes, but of our duties, which we shall fulfil—and to do all that we may be able to do for a just and lasting peace.

This is also the determination of all the Allies. Russia, though hard-pressed, eloquently and sincerely asserts her belief in final victory. The Russian Press reproduces the Tsar's declaration of a year ago, namely, "I here solemnly declare that we will not conclude peace till the last enemy soldier has left our land." Russia to-day sends her greetings to her Allies, deeply appreciating their self-sacrificing aid in exerting pressure on the enemy from all sides.

The Bourse Gazette (Petrograd) says all the Allies hail Russia, expressing their heroic loyalty and determination to stand by her to the end till the light dispels the gloom.

The Tsar, in an Order to the Army and Navy, says:—"Despite Russia's glorious efforts the enemy is not broken. We must not lose heart, but face new sacrifices and trials necessary to lead Russia to victory. Painful trials have often been sent to Russia, but always she has emerged with new strength and power."

### THE DUMA AND THE WAR.

RUSSIA'S UNSHAKEABLE DETERMINATION.

PETROGRAD, August 2nd.

The Duma reopened yesterday. The galleries were crowded with distinguished personages, including diplomats.

Speeches made by the President (M. Rodzianko), the Premier (M. Goremeykin), M. Sazonoff (Minister of Foreign Affairs), and M. Polivanoff (Minister of War) emphasised that as the terrible war proceeded the more unshakable became Russia's determination to achieve victory in co-operation with her loyal and valiant Allies. To that end the whole productive resources of the nation must be developed to the utmost.

M. Goremeykin mentioned that the Tsar had ordered the Cabinet to prepare Bills granting Poland absolute autonomy.

M. Sazonoff paid a tribute to Italy, and hoped that neutral nations that were still hesitating would soon decide on the only course which would settle their national problems. He acknowledged Sweden's correct attitude, and referred to the growing disgust of Americans at the monstrous German methods, culminating in the cruel and absurd destruction of the Lusitania, which was an ineffaceable blot on Germany. He praised the unexampled valour of the Allies in Gallipoli, who had brought nearer the moment of closer union of Russia and the Allies. The Turks, scenting the approaching storm, overwhelmed their Christian subjects with exceptional cruelties, but the spirit of the Armenian was unbroken, as was evidenced by their heroic defence of Van till liberated by the Russians. Greece was confronted with the problem whether or not she would be able to succour her co-religionists suffering in Asia Minor without joining the Allies. Rumania, subjected to extraordinary pressure by agents of Germany and Austria-Hungary, was resisting temptation and was co-operating with Russia in strengthening friendly relations.

M. Polivanoff said that the example of France and England, which were manufacturing munitions with enormous success, must be imitated. Russia would to-day, perhaps, abandon Warsaw as she abandoned Moscow in 1812; to ensure final victory. He emphasised that Russia's economic position was in no wise shaken, and the good harvest would enable her to prosecute the war for years.

### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### POPE'S PLEA FOR PEACE.

NO RESPONSE IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Pope's plea for peace finds no response in Great Britain. The Pope's implication that all are equally responsible for the war is indignantly rejected. The universal opinion is that there can be no peace till a repetition of present events is made impossible in the future.

An index to the country's temper is afforded by an incident at Leicester, where travelling preachers, members of a self-styled "Fellowship of Reconciliation," who are attempting to tour the country to spread a peace propaganda, met with short shrift at the hands of the people of Leicester, who burned their tents, caravan, and equipment, and administered a beating to the male members of the party, and concluded by singing "Tipperary" and the National Anthem over the ashes of the outfit.

### WILL COTTON BE DECLARED CONTRABAND?

ARRANGEMENTS TO BUY EXPORTS TO ENEMIES.

LONDON, August 1st.

Considerable prominence has been given to reports that the Government intends to declare cotton contraband. The Government will probably arrange to buy the normal export of America to Germany and Austria, making simultaneous arrangements with Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

### WAR NEWS.

SCHOOLBOYS AND A LONG WAR.

SOLDIERS OF TO-MORROW.

The chief medical officer of the Board of Education has informed the Sheffield education authority that the medical education of older schoolboys is a matter of supreme national concern.

In the event of a long war boys who are now about fourteen years old may well become the course from which recruits for the Army will be drawn. Their physical well-being, he adds, is therefore of the utmost importance.

### ONE WORD AT THE FRONT.

"MUNITIONS."

An officer who has been at the front for ten months assures us (says the British Weekly) that during all that period he has not witnessed or known of one single case of cowardice among the British troops.

The men at the front, however, have one word on their lips and in their hearts, and only one, and that word is "munitions." We are not free to give the actual proportion of their equipment and that of the enemy, but suffice it to say that the position is one which makes decisive attacks impossible and defence very hard. Nevertheless, all are in good hope and straining their eyes for evidence of that additional supply of munitions which will enable them to go forward victoriously.

### NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY.

NO CASE AS YET FOR DRASTIC MEASURES.

In the House of Lords recently Lord Selborne, replying to Lord Charnwood, said the chief consideration of the Government during the crisis of this war was to prevent the depletion of live stock. He had come to the conclusion that no case had yet been made out for drastic measures, but that there was a case for changing the practice of slaughtering cows in calf and young calves. There was no case for dealing with sheep. Unfortunately this war was going to be a long one, and if the present order did not prove sufficient to prevent the depletion of our stocks a more drastic order would be introduced.

Answering Lord Harris, Lord Selborne said there was one risk which he did not think should ever be taken in war, and that was the possibility of a shortage of the food of the people. There has been no shortage at present, and he was not looking forward to a shortage.

### PORTUGUESE SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIES.

ACTION TAKEN IN ANGOLA.

At the opening of the Session of Parliament at Lisbon on June 25th, the Minister, Dr. Jose Castro, the Prime Minister, affirmed its firm intention to defend vigorously the principles and rights of the Portuguese democracy to rectify the international situation of the country in accordance with the Parliamentary motions passed on August 7th and November 23rd, and with the Portuguese nation, expressed in spontaneous manifestations its sympathy with her Allies, England.

Instructions have already been transmitted to General Pereira Eça, the Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary force in Angola, to avenge the treacherous attacks to which Portuguese soldiers were subjected in that province by European and native troops from the neighbouring colony of German South-West Africa. The Government promises to lay before Parliament all documents bearing on the attitude of Portugal in the European conflagration.

### ANNIVERSARY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

REFERENCE BY THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

The Bishop of Victoria was the preacher at the Peak Church on Sunday evening last. His text was Psalm lxxvi, 3: "At Salem is His Tabernacle, there brake He the arrows of the bow and the battle." His main point was that it was in the temple at Jerusalem when the people of God were as prayer that the issue of the battle was decided, that Sennacherib's mighty host was defeated and the people of Judea were delivered. Battles mentioned in the Bible are generally decided by spiritual and not merely material weapons; hence the importance of prayer. This psalm attributed the issue entirely to God.

In applying the subject to the present conflict, the Bishop referred to the past year of war and said that in ten months our casualties had amounted to 250,000 and that 50,000 of the very flower of our manhood had laid down their lives for their country. It was not enough that there was patriotism, self-sacrifice, and much devoted service for the country; there must also be more spiritual forces brought to bear upon the conflict. At this point he quoted from an article in the Church Guardian of June 10th by Bishop Walpole of Edinburgh headed "A Nation at Prayer": "The enemy seemed as stout as ever and met the increasing efforts of the Allies with ever new devices. The more he was pushed the more infernal was his opposition. Extraordinary artifices, devised with amazing cleverness, found a new place in the horrors of the war. Men said openly the devil had got loose, for the plans were too incredibly wicked to have been made by the human brain. We were not working simply against flesh and blood, but 'against principalities and powers and the world-rules of darkness.' It was no longer a question of man against man, of gun against gun, and shell against shell. There was something further—invisible, unaccountable, uncanny and diabolical. The enemy's general officers and soldiers seemed to be mere puppets in the grasp of a machine-like mind of iniquity. The devil had been dismissed from our theology, but now we saw him appearing in our experience. The mystery of iniquity, which had been with us as a metaphor for a very bad state of affairs, with nothing particularly mysterious about it, now exactly expressed the dark, hidden, veiled power of a hideous fiend that could play with the puny imagination of men as he liked. Mephistopheles had his Faust well in hand. How absurd were powder and shell against this. No wonder the movement was slow. No wonder the progress was hardly discernible. In the play we remember Mephistopheles cured nothing for crowds—men and women only amused him. He only teased one thing, and that was the Cross. Before the Cross of Christ he fled. Whether we agree with Bishop Walpole or not all who believe in prayer should invoke the power of God's spirit for those who are fighting for righteousness and civilization."

He also quoted from the address of the Archbishop of Canterbury and York: "What we chiefly need at present is not a new appointment of special days, or a new set of published forms. Rather we want a more literal fulfilment of the plain duty of 'continuing instant in prayer.' The duty lies imperatively upon all who profess and call themselves Christians; but it grows increasingly in weight by the solemnity of these tremendous weeks of tense conflict, of crushing bereavement, and of continuous suspense and strain. And the Christian people of our land putting into the high service of prayer anything like the energy and resolution, or the sacrifice of time and thought, which in many quarters are forthcoming with a ready will for other branches of national service."

He urged that the service of Intercession to be held at the Cathedral on Wednesday (to-morrow) at 6.30 p.m. should be well-attended and that the intercessions offered should be very definite. He invited all who were so disposed to send in to the Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral before the service a list of their relatives, men connected with Hongkong and others whom they desired to be specially mentioned in the intercessions that will take place on that occasion or at the daily services of intercession.

Finally, prayer necessitated faith in God. "Without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." He is stronger than all forces of evil, however diabolical and fiendish, and He will certainly triumph gloriously.







WOUNDS AND BLOOD  
POISONING.SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT'S WAR  
SERVICE.(FROM "THE TIMES" MEDICAL  
CORRESPONDENT.)

The Paris Académie des Sciences has awarded the Loomis triennial prize of £2,000 to Sir Almroth Wright and has thus marked its appreciation of the work of one of the most distinguished of war-bacteriologists. Sir Almroth has indeed earned for himself a special place in the ranks of that army whose duty it is to make war day and night against the forces threatening the health of our soldiers. His work at the 13th General Hospital at Boulogne has been of a most distinguished character and, in the eyes of many of his professional colleagues, has opened a new era in the surgical practice of the battlefield.

Sir Almroth's investigations have been directed chiefly to solve the problem of the septic infection of wounds. The so-called "dirty" wound is, of course, the most prevalent condition met with in the field; it is the most deadly. Clean wounds heal as a rule quickly and easily, but even a trifling scratch, if poisoned, is a danger to life. Listen to the words of the surgeon: "The septic infection of wounds by means of antiseptics is a new surgery in which no germs should be allowed to exist—the so-called 'aseptic' method. But scrupulous surgical cleanliness is manifestly impossible in war, so that when gangrene and blood poisoning began to be met with surgeons returned to the methods of Lister and used antiseptics freely."

THE LIMITATIONS OF "LISTERISM." Sir Almroth Wright quite recently astonished his professional brethren by a very cogent attack on the indiscriminate use of antiseptics in war surgery. He showed by means of a very beautiful series of experiments that as the most powerful protection a man can obtain against blood poisoning is his own blood, the first principle in the treatment of all wounds should be free drainage of the wound. By this means the fluid exuding from a wound, the lymph, is kept pure and maintained in the condition intended by nature. This fluid is antagonistic to bacteria and kills them; but if it is allowed to remain in the wound it becomes decomposed and then forms a culture medium for the bacteria.

Free drainage of wounds is therefore essential; this is universally admitted. But when Sir Almroth Wright points out that routine treatment of wounds with antiseptics of greatest or lesser strength may serve to close these wounds and so defeat the purpose of nature he speaks with the personal authority derived from his investigations. Strong antiseptics, he indicates, may also do damage to the lymph and thus make of it a barrier to free drainage. The condition of affairs under this barrier is distressing. Bacteria soon decompose the lymph already present and then grow in it; there is no outlet for mischief and a rapid poisoning may supervene.

Sir Almroth suggested that after a wound has been treated and opened up a fluid capable of stimulating the flow of lymph should be employed to bathe it. Such a fluid is a 5 per cent. salt solution with a little citrate of soda added to it. Frequent dressings are needed. This method has already yielded good results.

ANTISEPTIC INOCULATION. But bacteriology cannot rest content with merely palliative measures. Sir Almroth Wright has worked earnestly to evolve a method of treatment by vaccines, or better still, a method of prevention by that means. His researches, which are still being carried on on a large scale, have shown that vaccines do enable surgeons to control complications in wounds like erysipelas; they have been found most useful in well-drained but in badly-drained wounds, where indeed they have shown disappointing results.

On the other hand, there seems to be reason to hope that inoculation against blood-poisoning will afford real and important results. Experiments have already been carried out by Sir Almroth Wright with this "antiseptic vaccine." It is a large supply of it is available. It is possible that as a result of the investigation it is possible to inoculate against the infection of wounds before a man goes into the firing line. It must be obvious that were it possible to guarantee that a wound would not become infected as a result of immense importance would have been achieved.

## LET US BE MERRY.

A HAMBURG NEWSPAPER'S  
COUNSEL.

While so many German cities are mourning their dead, Hamburg seeks to strike a lighter note. The *Fremdenblatt* says:

A word to those who are preaching sermons of grief and desolation, and who wish the German people to walk about with long Puritanical English suburban faces.

We are strong enough to preserve a merry heart amid all these horrors, and we need the merry heart to preserve us from perishing under the load of misery.

Do they want our women to walk about in sombre garments? How could such a thing add to the seriousness, the solemnity of the present days? Is it any infringement of the people's sense of mind that we should listen to a little music and drink our glass of beer amid surroundings that cause us to forget for a moment the heavy cares that dog us?

No; our Germanism would be a poor creation indeed were such trivialities capable of undermining it. To be German means to be strong; it also means to be merry; merry in peril and in the sure prospect that the misery of the present day will be turned into blessing.

Those who would be little these great, these wondrous days, must be silenced. Away with the sighing brotherhood! We all of us claim the right to be merry, because all of us are ready to take our places beside those who in east and west defend the frontiers of our Fatherland and who wish nothing better than that we at home should be merry and believe in their faith and in their bravery. Let us be Germans, not Quakers!

## ANOTHER GERMAN PLOT.

TRYING TO MAKE TROUBLE WITH  
ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

MILAN.

There is no doubt that Germany is deliberately trying to create trouble between Italy and Switzerland. The chief proof of it is the establishment at the Palace Hotel, Lugano, of the Prussian Legation to the Vatican. This Italian regard as a direct provocation to Italy, and there is little doubt that Germany intends it as such. The indignation of Italy has already found expression in violent articles in the Press. As the two Ministers could just as well transact their business with the Vatican from Bern or any other inland town, their choice of a residence in a town only a few miles from the Italian frontier, and one known to be the headquarters of the German spy organisation against Italy, is an open defiance of public opinion in Italy. Most of the German Legation staff are Catholics, and Herr Erzberger, the leader of the Catholic Party in the Reichstag, who intends to carry on from Lugano an anti-Italian agitation. He has behind him two German multi-millionaires, Herr Riedemann and Herr Gukema, who are prepared to devote their millions to the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope in order to punish Italy for taking part in the war.

## A HOTTED OF SPIES.

As the two German Ministers can no longer visit Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, they visit Bishop Forattini, who is said to feel very honoured to be the intermediary between Germany and the Vatican. Herr Erzberger has found another ally in a Signor Bonini, who proposes to found a newspaper at Lugano to defend German interests. The Italian police are daily making arrests of spies who are attached to the bureau at Lugano. A week ago the number of bundles of old clothes brought over the frontier by special courier to Milan excited suspicion, and they were examined. Between the cloth and the lining a number of letters were found. Unfortunately, the delay in delivering had excited the suspicion of the address of the parcel, and when the police went to his house he was gone. The audacity of German spies knows no limits.

## SIGNS OF WAR IN ITALY.

It is on leaving Rome that one begins to appreciate what the war means to Italy. In the capital the only outward sign that Italy is again in death-grips with Austria is the unusual number of soldiers in the slate-grey field-grey uniforms who fill the streets, and the eagerness shown by the public to buy newspapers. Otherwise there is no change in the life of the city except that it is duller than usual on account of the almost entire absence of the foreign visitors who generally fill Rome at this season of the year. But when one quits the Eternal City the magnitude of the effort Italy is making becomes apparent. As the Milan express rushes through the darkness the lights of the train flash on the fixed bayonets of the sentries, one every hundred yards, who guard every inch of the 400 miles between the two cities. At the mouths of the scores of tunnels groups of soldiers gathered round their watch fires can be seen. In every siding military trains are discovered, the silhouettes of guns and transport wagons on the endless lines of tracks standing out in the darkness. Yet sternest reminders of war are the innumerable ambulance trains waiting to go to the front. I took advantage of a momentary halt to inspect one. They are admirably arranged. The wagons, mostly former goods-vans with large sliding doors, are spotlessly clean. The only possible objection to them is the fact that the springs on which they are hung are somewhat primitive; but this is compensated by the elastic slings on which the beds are suspended. Each train has a well-equipped kitchen car and a travelling pharmacy.

## A HAIL OF GERMAN WAGONS.

Another fact I noted was the enormous number of German goods trucks and vans to be seen everywhere. The Germans must have had thousands of wagons on Italian soil at the moment war was declared. They will come very useful to the Italian railways, which were notoriously none too well supplied. As the Italians for that very reason, always refused to allow their rolling stock to cross the frontier, the haul of German wagons they have made is all to the good. At Puma I saw the first instance of popular enthusiasm for the war. When the Rome-Milan express entered the station it had to do so at a crawl, as the lines, as far as the eye could see, were black with a wildly excited crowd giving a rousing "send-off" to the great Regiment, which was leaving for the front. All sorts and conditions of people were present—high officials in brilliant uniforms, red-shirted Garibaldi veterans, societies of various kinds with flags and banners, and the sisters, wives and sweethearts of the men leaving. Most of the people seemed to have brought flowers, with the result that the train was a blaze of colour from end to end. The soldiers received blossoms simply by the armful, while every compartment was filled.

## TO MEET THE HATED AUSTRIAN.

Just as our train entered the station the bands began. The Garibaldi Regiment, which was taken up in chorus by 30,000 voices. An instant before the troop train started hundreds of voices shouted, "Marche Reale! Marche Reale!" and the bands struck up the Italian National Hymn. The effect was electrical; hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the crowd cheered itself hoarse. The curious feature of the scene was the cheerfulness of all concerned; there was no trace of sadness in the leave-taking. The soldiers were even more cheerful than the crowd. As the train moved slowly off, scores of women jumped on the footboard of the carriages to kiss husbands and lovers for the last time. But even they showed no sign of sadness. They were proud that their men-folk seemed to be going to their duty and were going to meet the hated "Austrian" in Milan, the city of all Italy in which the hatred

of the Austrian burns fiercest. I found everything calm and determined. The patriotic effort the Milanese are making is beyond praise. The fund for the aid of the families of men of the front amounts to nearly four million lire, and is increasing at the rate of a quarter of a million lire a day. On all sides hospitals and ambulances are being organised. —Daily Graphic correspondent.

A WOMAN AND A COBRA.  
THRILLING SNAKE STORY FROM  
SOUTH INDIA.

The following account of how a large cobra was caught by an Indian woman is sent to the *Madras Mail* by a Bangalore correspondent.

I had often heard stories about a snake-catching caste of Indians in Southern India, but notwithstanding wide and varied wanderings in the jungle had never seen it. On the other hand, I had found almost all the humble classes of Indians frightened to death of snakes and insistent in their entreaties that they should be shot. Therefore, I put down the stories I had heard as apocryphal, or, at least, grossly exaggerated. Complete conversion took place, and this is the fashion of the happening—the folk-links in the Laa Bagh are especially so. Four people were playing golf, the writer among them, when he was aware of (apparently) the father of all cobras peacefully roosting on the open turf within a couple of feet of his ball. He was a cobra! He was quite five feet long, and as thick as a strong man's wrist. Gold-clubs are short, and the cobra was lengthy, and discretion did not counsel too near an approach. An ineffective brick or two was tried, but was short of the munitions of war, and the enemy got safely into his trench—holy, I mean. Players and a crowd of Indians collected, and a council of war was held, but it resulted in nothing except a brilliant suggestion by a lady to put a stone in the hole and come back the next day with spades and weapons.

DEATH IN TWENTY MINUTES. Suddenly about 4 ft. of native old lady was seen running towards the crowd, and she speedily proved to be the *Dea* cobra. This astounding old heroine calmly proposed to catch out and a small amount of buckshot collected for her. It seemed a criminal to allow her to make the attempt, but she seemed so very confident that eventually implements were procured and the hole was opened. The biggest spring back in a hurry, the now largest ring of spectators widened in the most respectful manner, and into the midst danced that shrivelled little Amazon, armed with only a thick piece of wood about 12 ins. long. Up rose the hole 2 ft. of cobra, with an expanded hood twice the width of human arm, and stood squarely in the direction of the struck woman, who was certainly not more than two feet away from the snake. She stuck it, she drew it in it in what was evidently not drawing-room Tamil, and for some reason seemed to be exasperating the brute as much as possible. Gradually it drew itself out of the hole, and followed her over the grass, she slowly retreating, but never ceasing to shake her stick and swear. It was a curious sight to see the huge gliding "Death in twenty minutes" and the frail little old lady facing each other in a ring of amazed and very disbelieving humans of superior wit and race.

For five minutes the play went on, the woman continually holding out her stick and retreating, but never getting more than a few feet away. Again and again the snake struck, seeming at times to reach the woman, and some of the spectators cried out to pull her away. But she became angry, and abused her would-be rescuers impartially with the snake. Eventually the brute seemed to tire, and dropped his hood, still expanded, on the grass. Then she worked round to the enemy's rear, and got a small stick quite lightly on its tail. Crouching up, she laid her hand on, or just above his body, and inch by inch worked up towards the head. Every moment one dreaded to see that awful head come round and deal forth death, but as the shrivelled little hand roached the hood it descended like a flash, and with the other hand to help it jammed the snake's head desperately on to the ground. It lashed furiously, but could not get away, and after a few moments she shifted her left hand further back and held the great reptile aloft. Still squeezing with right hand, she turned round to the ring of spectators, and as the great mouth gaped, liquid (no doubt the great mouth gaped) fell from it. Once a drop seemed to drop by drop, and she hastily dashed it off on her wrist. And then saluting, she and all she walked off with her defeated enemy. With Dominie Sampson we all exclaimed "Prodigious," and it certainly was the only word to express it.

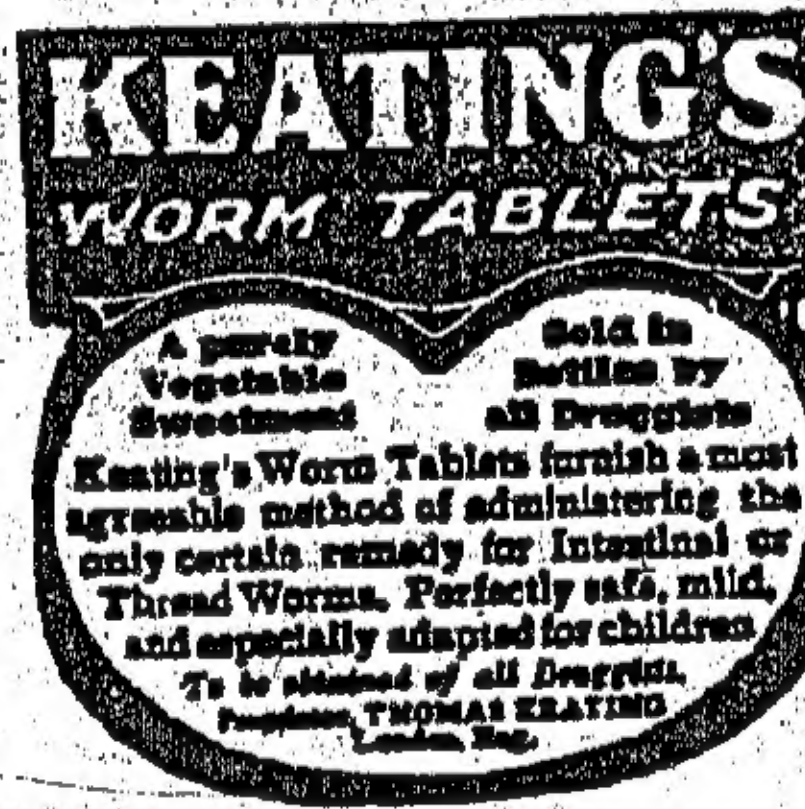
## THE SOLDIER'S WIFE.

I didn't cry when I went  
To join 'em in the front  
A woman must keep a stiff upper lip  
When she's got a family  
But the children and I, we smiled and  
We were  
I couldn't do no more;  
And that's the last I saw of us  
When we went off to war.  
I didn't cry when I'd gone  
Though the place fair put me out  
Without the noise of 'em  
And no smell of shag about;  
The children and I we smiled—although  
Each laugh stuck in my chest.  
And we said as 'Dad was comin' back  
With medals along 'is breast.

I'm not a cryin' now,  
Though you think I'd ought, maybe,  
To cry that 'o's wounded and dead out  
There  
And won't never come back to me  
No, the children and I, we smile that  
proud,  
And I'll learn 'em that though they've  
an  
An ordinary sort of mother like me,  
They'd 'ere for their Dad!

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

**ARRIVALS.**  
CHONGHONG, British str., 1,259, Liddell, 28th July—Tientsin 10th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
CHONGHONG, British str., 1,199, H. G. Walker, 28th July—Wohaiwei 23rd July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
CHONGHONG, British str., 1,350, 30 July—Manila 29th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
DAVIN, Norwegian str., 807, A. St. alven, 30th July—Bangkok 23rd July, Rice—Chinese.  
GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, McKenzie, 28th July—Singapore 23rd July, General—Chinese.  
HELLOS, Norwegian str., 860, A. Knudsen, 21st July—Bangkok 20th July, Rice—Chinese.  
HONGKONG, British str., 2,555, Kinghorn, 24th July—Amoy 13th July, Rice—Chinese.  
KAIPOING, British str., 987, J. B. Evans, 30th July—Haiphong 29th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KUTANG, British str., 8,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 30th July—Singapore 24th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,170, N. A. Sharkey, 30th July—Swan 20th July, Rice—Chinese.  
NORRIS, Japanese str., 1,400, S. Suzuki, 23rd July—Tournon 25th July, General—Chinese.  
OSANG, British str., 1,987, Tough, 29th July—Chingwang 23rd July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
ORIENTAL, British str., 3,550, Valentini, 28th July—Shanghai 23rd July, General—P. & O. S.N. Co.  
PARKIN, British str., 1,238, 29th July—Swatow 28th July, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.  
PERMA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 27th July—San Francisco 20th July, General—P. M. S.S. Coy.  
SEATTLE MARU, Japanese str., 2,842, M. Nomoto, 1st August—Manila, General—Order.  
SELEN, Norwegian str., 835, Hovbrinder, 21st July—Bangkok 23rd July, Rice—Chinese.  
SHANGHAI, British str., 1,925, E. Simons, 30th July—Saigon 28th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
SOMO MARU, Japanese str., 1,350, F. Hashimoto, 29th July—Bangkok 20th July, Rice and General—Chinese.  
SINGAPOREAN, British str., 1,990, R. H. P. Saunders, 29th July—Bangkok 23rd July, Rice—Order.  
TAKSANG, British str., 877, R. A. Matthews, 29th July—Haiphong 29th July, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
TELEGRAPH, British str., 3,000, Fraser, 29th July—Saigon 23rd July, Rice and General—Order.  
ULV, Norwegian str., 884, H. Aamoh, 25th July—Bangkok 17th July, Rice—Order.  
UNAMI MARU, Japanese str., 1,950, T. Kinoshima, 25th July—Moji 19th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

**WILL DO YOU GOOD.**

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 6d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

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## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE  
RATES OF EXCHANGE

## AT HONGKONG

FOR  
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mail from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO  
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: 41 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Bookellers.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

[PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG-2  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES

MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID ... ..	\$	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada,	16,000	{ THURSDAY, 12th Aug., at Noon.
	\$	SUWA MARU Capt. Mura,	21,000	{ THURSDAY, 25th Aug., at Noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and  
SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE.  
YOKOHAMA

AWA MARU  
Capt. T. Hori,

12,500

TUESDAY, 10th  
Aug., at 4 p.m.

YOKKAICHI and TOKOYAMA		
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE	\$ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomioka, 13,500	TUESDAY, at 11 A.M. August, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU	TUESDAY, 14th

AND BRISBANE ... ..	SINGAPORE ... ..	13,500	Sept., at 4 P.M.
0. CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and BANGCOON ...	COLOMBO MARU ... ..	8,000	FRIDAY. Ang.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, {  
MALACCA and COLOMBO... {  
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE { RANGOON MARU { MONDAY, {  
Cpt. Nomura 10,000 { Aug.

SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ..	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	12,000	WED'DAY. Aug.	4
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ..	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	SATURDAY, Aug., at 10 A.M.	14

YOKOHAMA ... ..  
SHANGHAI KOBE and  
YOKOHAMA ... ..  
5 Wireless Telegraphy,

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To	London	1st	Single	Yen	1600.	To	Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen
"	"	"	Return	"	800.	"	"	"	Return	"
"	"	2nd	Single	"	400.	"	"	2nd	Single	"
"	"	"	Return	"	605.	"	"	"	Return	"

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	286.2.0.
" Montreal	289.3.0.
" Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single	225.
1st Return	£37.10.
To Sydney, 1st Single £10.	To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
1st Return £73.	1st Return £73.10.

216	To Yokohama, 1st Return	\$150.	To Kobe, 1st Return	\$135.
	" " 2nd "	\$90.	" " 2nd "	\$83.
	<b>ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.</b>			

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—  
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER  
TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL**  
**STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS  
FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR  
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.  
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANG- HAI	Leave HONG- KONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEIL- LES
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Jan	p.m.		about	about			
			Noon	Noon			
		MALTA ...	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	PERHIA ...	Sept. 11	25
		NOVARA ...	Aug. 23	Sept. 27	MOREA ...	Sept. 25	9
		COBINA ...	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	MALOJA ...	Oct. 26	9

Sept. 13	SARDINIA ...	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	ARABIA ...	Oct. 23
	NANKIN ...	Oct. 4	Oct. 9	ROMANIA ...	Nov. 6
	MALTA ...	Oct. 17	Oct. 22	KHYZER ...	Nov. 20
	NOVARA ...	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	MEDINA ...	Dec. 4
Oct. 25	SARDINIA ...	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA ...	Dec. 18
Nov. 8	NANKIN ...				

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved.

**TITLE**

Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
[F A R E S]

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

				LONDON
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.
	"B"			£54.
			Return	£105
				£96.

WAY Co.	2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	\$48.	"	\$73.
		"B"	"	"	\$44.	"	\$66.
BOE.						MARSEILLES	
	1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	\$66.	Return	\$99.
		"B"	"	"	\$60.	"	\$90.

2nd Saloon "A" " " £46. " 209.  
" " " " £42. " 263.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS  
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE

**LONDON**

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED PROPOSED RATES.				
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at

STEAMERS,	Y'NAMA,	SHANGHAI,	H'KONG,	S'POW,	if calling
	about	about	about	about	about

NORE ... ..	Sept. 13	Sept. 23	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Nov. 13
NELLORE ... ..	Oct. 25	Nov. 4	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Dec. 15
NAGOYA ... ..	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30

10 A.M.  
for First

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and CO  
FARES TO LONDON:  
1st Saloon £54 Single £81 Return, 2nd Saloon £38 Single: £57

1st Saloon £80 Single, 2nd Saloon £36 Single.  
 All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.  
 Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled  
 without Notice.  
 For Further Particulars apply to

Building. 28 E. A. HEWITT SUPERINTENDENT

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